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— *Old age pensioners and aged pauperism. Comparative statement, 1906 to 1913.* 7015. (London: King. 1913. 5d.)

— *Wehrbeitragsgesetz und Besitzsteuergesetz (Vermögenszumachssteuergesetz) nebst Gesetz über Änderungen im Finanzwesen.* (Berlin: Vahlen. 1913. Pp. 112. 1.20 m.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

ASHBY, A. W. *One hundred years of poor law administration in a Warwickshire village.* (New York: Oxford University Press. 1913. \$4.15.)

DAVEY, H. *Poor law settlement and removal.* Second edition. (London: Stevens & Sons. 1913. 15s.)

FUNK, M. J. *Geschichte und Statistik des bremischen Armenwesens.* (Bremen: F. Leuwer. 1913. Pp. vi, 195.)

— *Poor laws and relief of distress. Royal commission. Appendix.* Vol. XXXVII. Cd. 5448. (London: Wyman. 1913. 8s. 7d.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Coöperation in Agriculture. By G. HAROLD POWELL. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. Pp. 327. \$1.50.)

The most frequent objection urged against books dealing with coöperation is that they are written by enthusiasts, by dreamers, by those who consider it a cure-all for various economic and social evils. But in Powell's *Coöperation in Agriculture*, the author, although a staunch advocate of coöperative principles, gives the reader a volume that avoids criticism on that score and at the same time constitutes a most excellent and noteworthy contribution to the literature of the subject.

Mr. Powell is a thoroughly practical and experienced coöoperator and for some years past has been the manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, one of the most successful coöperative enterprises of its character in the United States. He knows, as few others do, the dangers and the advantages of coöperative activity, and at no time throughout his discussion does he stress one at the sacrifice of the other. He frankly confesses that few of the attempts at coöperation

have been successful, and it is probably not overstating the case to say that still fewer have been founded on principles which if generally adopted would help in the solution of the rural economic and social problem. . . . Many of them have been formed by impractical enthusiasts with high motives but with little business experience, de-

siring to reform everyone except themselves, to wage war on their neighbors who do not affiliate, to fight every competitor, and to found the organization on enthusiasm, altruism and general discontent.

On the other hand, however, he maintains that there is much in coöperative endeavor to commend itself to those who will approach it in a sane and businesslike manner.

The fundamentals of agricultural coöperation are declared to be: (1) The successful coöperative organization must be founded on a special industry such as cotton, tobacco, milk, butter, poultry, small fruits, and the like. (2) The area which it covers must be comparatively small in extent. (3) The population of the community must be of a stable character. (4) The association must be started only after the farmers have felt the pressing need of getting together. (5) There must be federation with a considerable amount of autonomy for the constituent local associations. Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the form of organization, the legal principles involved, the matter of finances, and the more important difficulties to be overcome.

Practically two thirds of the volume is taken up with an exposition of the methods of various coöperative enterprises of interest to the farmer, such as the breeders' and growers' associations at home and abroad, the associations which market grain, eggs, milk, butter, cotton, and fruit, and those which carry on irrigation projects, mutual insurance, the purchasing of supplies, the establishment of rural credit, and the construction and management of rural telephones. A short bibliography of the more important references is also included.

Mr. Powell has not attempted to cover the entire field of agricultural coöperation, but has confined himself to its more important phases. His work shows a grasp of the issues involved and a ripeness of conclusion that comes only from actual contact with the practical side of coöperation.

IRA B. CROSS.

Stanford University.

The Servile State. By HILAIRE BELLOC. (London: T. N. Foulis. 1912. Pp. 189. 2s. 6d.)

The Real Democracy. (*First Essays of the Rota Club.*) By J. E. F. MANN, N. J. SIEVERS, and R. W. T. COX. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1913. Pp. x, 276. \$1.50.)

These two books are from the same group of thinkers and represent the same point of view. Mr. Belloc leads off with a